WASHINGTON.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

que lo tab intil CHRISTIAN PATRIOTISM. add

The Boston Recorder is a "religious journal," which, unlike its political and ecclesiastical confrere, the New York Independent, does not habitually dabble in politics. And when it makes a reference to current political issues and discussions, it does so because, according to its view, the have been known as an imperative duty-it follows theory of duty in the conduct of a Christian jour- sumes to utter its admonitions to the Government nal there can be no possible objection. It is only and people of the United States against the great in the practical application of the theory that men | sin and wickedness of daring to "take the divine are liable to error according as their views of Christian and patriotic duty are more or less enlight. if we were more merciful than God." We hope it

In its weekly number of the 16th instant the ceived the prophetic consecration in virtue of which Recorder indulges in certain remarks which, it thus assumes a right to "deal damnation o'er it says, are made "with no desire to enter the po- the land." Without such divine authority its lanlitical arena, and no willingness to be in any sense partisan, but from an imperative feeling of Christhan blasphemy. tian duty." "We have far higher aims," add the reverend editors, "than political influence, and are determined never to be entangled in political strifes which have no direct relations to and bearings on the kingdom of Christ."

These declarations are made in view of what the Resorder calls the "peace element" in the Chicago platform-an element which, it thinks, has "rendered it impossible for intelligent and conscien-

to have made a choice for Union against Secession. to know it. And as our sense of practical duty conducts us to a conclusion quite divergent from that taken by Ciellan and of Mr. Lincoln. it says:

"There is danger of guilty timidity, srising from want of faith in God and in the right, which God will surely of faith in God and in the right, which God will surely frown upon. There is dauger that, from selfish desires for peace, and morbid and sickly continents of pity for criminals, we should be too ready to yield the cause of justice, and righteousness, and humanity, too ready to take the Divine prerogative of forgiveness into our own hand, as if we were more merciful than God, and pardon those dreadful offenders when he in mercy to posterity has delivered to us to purely and destroy. Was not Saul' rejected from being king' because he disobeyed God in not utterly destroying the Amalekites, whose sin was so great that God would not spare them? Was not Elisha, 'the man of would not spare them? Was not Elisha, 'the man of God,' wroth with Joash, king of Israel, for his faint hearter ness in entering upon a war against the Syrians, the bitte enemies of Israel, and so the enemies of God? 'And h and unto the king of Israel smite upon the ground. And he amote three and stayed. And the man of God was wroth with him, and said thou shouldest have smitten five or six times; then had at thou smitten Syria till thou had st consumed it; whereas now then shall smite Syria but God looks at the moral principles involved more than the temporary inconvenience and loss to us. We maist upon it, therefore, that there are questions of great and far reaching moral principle involved in the manner of our making peace; and christians must not leave them to politicians alone, or God will be terribly approximate.

It will be seen that according to the view of the Becorder the Government of the United States has been commissioned by the Ruler of the Universe to exterminate the people and institutions of the South. The Divine legation of Abraham Lincoln to accomplish this beneficent purpose is as clear as the Divine Legation of Moses demonstrated in the pages of Bishop Warburton. And this consolatory view of our political duty is supported by Scriptural precedents drawn from the guilt of Saul, the King of Israel, "because he disobeyed Ged in not utterly destroying the Amalekites, whose sin was so great." As this example of Saul is held up for the warning of the American people in the present crisis, it may be permitted us to recall the measure of the guilt he incurred in this transaction, that by clearly perceiving his delinquency we may ascertain the rule of duty prescribed by the Recorder for the observance of the Government in dealing with "the dreadful effenders whom God in his merey to posterity has delivered to us to purish and destroy."

shildren of Amalek, for their treacherous and cruel conduct to the children of Israel in the flight from Jehovah to "be blotted out of remembrance from under heaven." The Divine edict to this effect was supernaturally communicated to Moses, who solemnly left its execution in charge of the Jewish people, so soon as they should have possessed themselves of their promised inheritance in Palestine.

supernatural revelation which had originally delivered the Amalekites to extinction disclosed to to "go and smite Amalek, and utterly destroy all that they have, and spare them not; but slay both man and woman, infant and suckling, ox and sheep, camel and ass." Clothed with this mandate from heaven, Saul gathered an army of 220,000 men, and proceeded against the people of Amalek, "smote m from Havilah until thou comest to Shur," but he took Agag, the king of the Amalekites, alive, instead of killing him, and allowed the solof the commission he had received from the Almighty. For this d'sobedience to the Divine authority under which he acted, and under which, if | Saul in the case of the devoted Amalekites. he acted at all, he was bound to a punctual fulfillrighteously rejected from being king over Israel.

cites for the admonition of the American people of the present day, upon whom the ends of the world infant and suckling, ox and sheep, camel and ass' the anoisted interpreters of the Divine counsels as without this direct mandate from the Judge of all the earth ro such war of utter extermination would interests of sound morality or of true religion are that the Poston Recorder must be supposed equally involved in such issues and discussions. To this inspired with Samuel the prophet, before it preprerogative of forgiveness into our own hands, as will condescend to inform us at whose hands it reguage must seem to pious minds little better

the head of President Lincoln, because the former-"disobeyed God in not utterly destroying the Amalekites," it is all-important that those who are now stimulating the latter to a war of utter extermination against the people of the South should be able to show a "thus saith the Lord" for their awful maledictions. Without it they must stand convicted of a presumption whose impiety is only tions persons to hesitate as to the choice which equalled by the bloody-mindedness which it bemust be made between Secession and Union." trays. Vengcance rightly belongs to the In-We are not as " intelligent" as the editors of the finite Mind, for that mind, knowing all the rela-Recorder, but we may claim, we trust, without un- tions of human conduct, cannot err in its decrees. due presumption, to be equally "conscientious," But when the human creature, in his pride and when we say that in supporting the candidacy of passion, assumes to ape the dialect of Omniscience Gan, McClellan we honestly suppose ourselves he only proves that he knews nothing as he ought

The example of Jossh, cited by our religious contemporary, is equally unfortunate, except so far the Recorder, it is plain that, concurring with it as it discloses the bloody-minded caprice which as we do in the theory on which it acts, there must has guided the writer in his choice of Old be some radical difference between the standard of Testament precedents for the instruction of the duty which we erect for our guidance and the American people at the present day. Joseh had standard which the Recorder erec's for its rule of repaired to the prophet Elisha with professions of political faith and practice. And our religious faith in his Divine commission, but by his concontemporary leaves us no room for doubt on this duct, in the symbolical test to which his faith was point when it propounds the following principles subjected, it clearly appeared that he had no in justification of the view it takes in the matter genuine confidence in the "grow of the Lord's of the war, as involved in the political issues seve- deliverance" as sped by the prophet through the rally represented by the candidacy of Gen. Mo- open window in the direction of Syris. For this distrust he justly forfeited the Divine favor. It was done to him according to his faith, which was weak and fluctuating.

As the Recorder says this example of Joash is

equally with the case of Saul, a "lesson which American Christians should not neglect at such a crisis as this," we beg respectfully to ask when and where it received the spirit and power of Elisha, in virtue of which it assumes to pronounce that this precedent is appropriate to our times and land? For we presume the editors of the Recorder are sufficiently familiar with their Bibles to know that on another occasion, when the Syrians, while devastating Palestine, were completely delivered into the hands of the King of Israel, and when the thrice.' So he lost a golden opportunity to conquer a just and honorable peace, and save his nation from perpetual war. These are lessons which American christians should swered, "thou shalt not smite them," and commanded to "set bread and water before them that they may eat and drink, and go to their master." And it is written that the King of Israel "prepared great provision for them; and when they had eaten and drunk, he sent them, and they went to their master." "So the bands of Syria" adds the sacred chronicler, " came no more to the land of Israel." Will the Recorder be good enough to inform us by what superior illumination it has come to know that this Old Testament pre cedent, (in which the prophet, it would seem, lent some countenance to the "divine attribute of forgiveness" even when exercised by men,) is not profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, or for instruction in righteousness at the present

It has commonly been supposed that there was little necessity for warning men against the imitation of the Divine attributes of mercy and forgiveness. But it seems that, according to the latest gospel in Boston, as expounded by the Recorder, there is now such danger on this score as to call for solemn adjuration, lest men should have the audacious presumption to be "more merciful than God." The Holy Book, we are aware, speaks of men whose throat is an open sepulchre; who use deceit with their tongues; who have the poison of asps under their lips; whose feet are swift to shed We learn from the Sacred Writings that the blood; who leave destruction and misery in their train; and who have not known the way of peace but we were not before aware that such men wer Egypt, were doomed by the express command of left as ensamples to American obristians of the present day, that we should follow in their steps.

Our view of the present war, and our theory of Christian duty in its prosecution, are radically different from the view and theory of the Boston Recorder. We see in the war a providential judg ment that has fallen on the whole land, the north When Saul had been set over Israel, the same as well as the South, calling on all the people to bring forth fruits meet for repentance that these terrible calamities may be stayed. The Recorder Samuel, the prophet, that the fullness of time to sees in the South only "orimicals," bound over corry the decree into effect had come. The "voice for execution by the Government and people of of the words of the Lord" commanded the King the North, who, in the visitation of this penal justice, may arrogate to themselves the majesty and the innocence of viergerents of the Almighty. We see in the carnage and havor of the war that is darkening the homes of the North and of the South, and which is mortgaging the industry of untold generations yet to come, the marks of a scourge which calls for searchings of heart in one ction as well as in another. The Recorder thinks our greatest danger arises from a disposition diers of the Jewish army to "spare the best of the to "cherish selfish desires for peace and morbid sheep and oxen," under the pretence of reserving and sickly sentiments of pity for criminals"—a them for "sacrifice unto the Lord," instead of destroying them u terly, according to the literal terms by the voice of God (expressed through the Recorder) to exterminate the people of the South after the manner imposed as a solemn duty on

We know the view of the Boston journal is much ment of its clear and explicit orders, Saul was more flattering to the vanity and pride of the North than ours, but for this reason we are not clearly

As this is the precedent which the Recorder | persuaded that it is more sound. Just so far as the pessions of war are enlisted in the service of the asl Government its moral strength is weakhave come, we see that the United States Govern-ened. The war we are waging is a war in defence ment is bound "to go and smite" the Southern of the Constitution and the Laws. They who seek people, "to utterly destroy all that they have, and to make it "a remorseless revolutionary struggle to spare them not, but alay both man and woman, between contending populations reduce the Go vernment to a level with the very "criminals in all the insurgent region. And as this terrible whom we are seeking to subdue. In the cause of decree in the case of Amalek came directly from law and order we may kill the insurgents against Heaven and was supernaturally communicated to both, but we must not hate them. The constable does not hate the disturber of the peace whom he arrests. The judge does not hate the culprit whom, for the sake of society, he condemns. The executioner does not hate the victim of public justice whom he puts to death. And just as little may we, in waging war against our insurgent countrymen, stimulate the fiendish passions of war, as though the armed constabulary of the nation needed such allies in the corruptions and infirmities of

It is a sad thing when the religious guides of a people misconceive the genius of Christianity and the theory of rightcous war in the cause of established Government. It is a sad thing when men bring forth from the sanctuary the precious golden vessels only to fill them with a heil-broth that would defile a witches' caldron. If the doom of Saul is to be held in terror over The cause of law and order and Government does not need to be pledged in any such unhallowed sacrament. The powers that be, as ordained of God, are best served by the closest possible alliance with all the Divine attributes, not even excluding from these attributes the quality of mercy, which seems to inspire so much fear and abhorrence in the editors of the Boston Recorder.

THE GREAT MEETING IN NEW YORK.

We give in another part of our paper to-day s ondensed report of the great popular demonstration made in the city of New York on Saturday evening last in ratification of the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton. All accounts concur in representing this meeting to have been the most impressive ever held in that great commercial metropolis, whether regard be had to the number, the enthusiasm, or the character of those who composed it. Similar meetings were held at the same time in nearly all parts of the Loyal States, and the affluence with which they were attended by the people serves to show the strong hold which Gen McClellan has on the hearts of his loyal coun

We signalize the proceedings of the meeting in New York city for this more particular reference, because of the potential influence exerted by that metropolis in giving impulse and direction to the busy life of our country, "with its fluctuations and its vast concerns." And never did men who are called by their position to realize the stake they hold in the welfare of the country more significantly point the direction in which they conceive the path of patriotic daty to lie in the present crisis, equally with the path that conducts to personal prosperity and national safety. Here were gathered the representatives of every class in a city teeming with population and opulent in all the resources of trade, and art, and industry. Statesmen and soldiers, merchant princes and humble tradesmen, capitalists and laborers, with all their varied interests and relations, joined with one accord in aspirations for the salvation of the land, suffering as it is from the violence of armed sedition on the one hand and the misrule of the present Administration on the other.

We are not able to give any thing like an adequate account of what was said and done at this great popular demonstration. But, in respect alike for the character of the speakers and the position they hold in the eyes of the whole country, we cite from the columns of our able and enterprising contemporary, the New York World, its report of three of the speeches delivered on this interesting occasion, when the anniversary of the formation of the Constitution of the United States was so fitly chosen for a new commemoration by those who seek to rescue it from the perils with which it is menaced alike in its spirit and in the rightful territorial jurisdiction over which it should be supreme.

We point with special pleasure to the speech of Mr. WINTHROP, delivered at this meeting. Though reported under the difficulties attaching to an enthusisstic outpouring of the people, and therefore failing, we may presume, in its present shape, to do full justice to the finished oratory of this accomplished schelar and judicious statesman, it will be found equally admirable for its matter and its manner, while to all conservative men it must be particularly grateful from the clear and emphatic terms in which, while defining his own "position," he ascertains the proper position of men like-minded with himself. The members of the old Whig party who, in other days, were wont to listen with pleasure and instruc tion to the voice of this distinguished son of Massachusetts, will find that in the present hour of national perplexity and confusion the trumpet which he once more puts to his lips gives forth no uncertain sound, as it summons the people to pre pare themselves for peaceful battle in the coming electoral contest. Stating clearly and cogently and comprehensively the issues of the contest as he understands them, he concedes, as is most due, to those of his fellow-citizens who do not concur with him in opinion, that full liberty of thought which demands an acknowledgment alike of their honesty and their patriotism.

To the speech of Mr. Winthrop we add the report of the brief remarks delivered by Mr. AUGUSTE BELMONT and by Mr. JAMES GALLATIN, when severally called to preside at two of the many stands around which the countless multitudes were gathered. The prominent place held by the forcer in the Democratic party, and the influential position which the latter shares with him in the figancial world, give to the remarks of both the interest justly attaching to the opinions of those who, by the stake they hold in the prosperity and henor of the country, offer hostages for the sincerity of their opinions, as by their intelligence they are able to commend those opinions to the adoption o their thoughtful countrymen.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. The Chesapenke and Obio Canal is again in pavigable order between Cumberland and Washington. All repairs have been made, and the boats are now running each way

A VICTORY IN THE VALLEY! GREAT BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER-THE

REBELS DEFEATED AND ROUTED. The War Department appounces that on Monday last len. Sheridan attacked the army of Gen. Early, on Ope ian creek, near Winchester, and won a brilliant Our forces captured over twenty-five hundred prisoners. nine battle flags, and five pieces of artillery. The rebel Generals Gordon and Rhodes were killed and three other general officers wounded. All the enemy's killed and most of the wounded fell into our hands. On our side Brig. Gen. Russell was killed, and Gens. Upton, McIntosh, and Chapman wounded. At the latest date our forces were still in pursuit of their discomfited enemy. Cedar Creek, where Sheridan was crossing at three o'clock or Tuesday afternoon, is a short distance this side of Strasburg. He had pursued the rebels over thirty miles from the point where he attacked them at daylight on Monday. The particulars, so far as received, are stated in the sub-Joined official despatches to the War Department.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

WINCHESTER, (VA.)-SEPT. 19, 7.30 P. M. Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I have the honor to report that I attacked the for Gen. Early over the Berryville pike, at the crossing of the Opequan Creek, and, after a most stubborn and sanguinary engagement, which has ed from early in the morning until five o'clock in the evening, completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester, and capturing about two thousand five hundred prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine army flags, and most of their wounded. The robel Gens. Rhodes and Gordon were killed and three other general officers wounded. Most of the enemy's wounded and all of their killed fell into our hands. Our losses are severe. Among them Gen. D. A. Russell, commanding division in Sixth Corps, who was killed by a cannon ball. Gens. Upton, McIntosh, and Chapman were wounded. I cannot yet tell our losses. The conduct of the officers and men was most superb.

They charged and carried every position taken up by the rebels from Opequan Creek to Winchester. The rebels were strong in numbers and very obstinate in their fighting. I desire to mention to the Lieutenant General con og the army the gallant conduct of Gens. Wright, Crook, Emory, and Torbert, and the officers and men under their

ommand. To them the country is indebted for this handsome victory.

A more detailed report will be forwarded. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, SEPT. 20-11.40 A. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War: Just received the following official despatch from Gen Sheridan, dated I A. M. to-day:

Sheridan, dated I A. M. to-day:

General: We fought Early from daylight till between 6 and 7 P. M. We drove him from Opequan Creek, through Winchester, and beyond the town. We captured 2 500 to 3 000 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine battle-fisgs, and all the rebel wounded and dead. Their wounded in Winchester amount to some three thousand. We lost in killed, Gen. David Russell, commanding a division of the Sixth army corps, and wounded Generals vision of the Sixth army corps, and wounded, Generals Chapman McIntosh and Upton. The rebels lost in killed the following general officers: Gen. Rhodes, Gen. Whar-ton, Gen. Gordon, and Gen. Ramseur. We have just sent hem whirling through Winchester, and we are after them morrow. This army behaved splendidly."

I am sending forward all the medical supplies, subsist

ence, and ambulances. JNO. D. STEVENSON,

HARPER'S FERRY, (VA.) SEPT. 20-8 P. M. Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

The body of Gen. Russell has arrived. As soon as mbalmed it will be forwarded to New York Gen. McIntosh, with his leg amputated, has just come in, and is in good spirits. Several officers from the front report the isoners in excess of three thousand. The number of attle flags captured was fifteen instead of nine. All concur that it it was a complete rout. Our cavalry started in pursuit at daylight this morning. Sheridan, when last heard frem, was at Kearnstown. I sent forward this morning ample medical supplies. Full subsistence for the entire amy goes forward. If you do not hear from me often it will be because of the distance we are from the scene of action, and because I only send you such information as I JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brig Gen.

BARPER'S FERRY, SEPT. 21, 1864. Hon, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War

Cedar creek yesterday, at three P. M. No fighting. The following list of rebel Generals killed and wounded is correct: Gens. Rhodes, Ramseur, Gordon, Terry, Goodwin, Bradley Johnson, and Fitz Lee. From all I can learn the prisoners will approximate five thousand. The indications ere that the enemy will not make a stand short of Staunton. They are evidently too much demoralized to make J. D. STEVENSON, Brig. Gen. another fight.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Special Correspondence of the Baltimore American HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION Winchester, September 19-9 P. M.

Gen. Sheridan's army has this day fought one of the most sanguinary and decisive battles of the war. Victory has again perched upon our banners, and the rebel army which so recently threatened an invasion of the loval North has been defeated and utterly routed, with a loss of at least three thousand killed and wounded, including five Generals, namely : Rhodes, Wharton, Bradley T. Johnson, Gordon, York, and Goodwin, the two first of whom were killed and the others badly wounded. We have can sured two thousand five hundred prisoners, nine battle flags, representing nine different regimental organizations and five pieces of artillery, with caiseons. Surely the re cital of the at ove ought to make every loyal heart of the North glow with admiration and gratitude to the brave men and gallant officers who have achieved so signal CAPTURE OF MARTINSBURG.

In order to more thoroughly understand the nature of the battle, with all of its surrounding influences, it will beccessary to briefly refer to the operations of Sunday.

On Sunday moraing Gen. Early sent Gordon's division of rebel infantry from Bunker Hill, where it had been staed for the past few days, to drive Averill out of Ma tinsburg, and destroy the bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio ra iroad across the Opequan, which they erroceously thought had been repaired. They occupied Martinsburg for a short time without doing any damage to the railroad, and were eventually driven by Averill as far as Darkes-

Gen. Sheridan, learning of their movements, ordered his thole command to break camp and prepare to march accordingly at three o'clock on Sunday the tents were all struck and packed away in the wagons, the different divi-sions were all under arms and prepared to move out at coment's notice. They remained in this state for about an hour, when the order came to go into camp again for the night, and every thing remained perfectly quiet MARCHING ORDERS.

About nine o'clock orders were received from General Sheridan for the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps to be ready to start at three o'clock, and the Army of Western Virgina, under Gen. Crook, and the Army of Western Virgi-nia, under Gen. Crook, at five o'clock the following morn-ing. The order of march to be as follows: The Sixth Corps to move out on the Berryville and Winchester pike, and move in two parallel columns on both sides of the road, with the artillery, ammunition, and supply trains on the road. The Nineteenth Corps to follow on the same road and in similar order. The Army of Western Virginis, under Gen. Crook, to move from its camping ground, in the vicinity of Summit Point, and, striking across the country in a southwesterly direction, was ordered to form

s junction at the creasing of the Opequan, on the Berry-tille and Winchester pike. MOVEMENT OF THE TROOPS.

Shortly after five o'clock Gen. Wilson's division of cavalry erosed the Opequan, at the Berryville and Winchester Pike, and moving his command rapidly along the road, driving in the enemy's skirmish line, gallantly charged the enemy's field works with the first brigade, and carried them at the point of the sabre, capturing thirty presoners. In this charge Cot Brinton, of the 18th Pennsylvania cavelers were manufed within a few fact of the carried them.

In this charge Col. Brinten, of the 18th Pennsylvania cav-alry, was wounded within a few feet of the enemy's works whilst gallantly leading his regiment.

These field works were constructed by the rebels to guard the ford at the Opequan, and prevent our passage of the stream at that point. It will be seen how signally they failed to accomplished the object for which they were con-

d.

oavalry having secured a safe crossing for the in
the Sixth Corps was moved seross the Opequa

and along the pike towards Winchester, leaving its train in park on the opposite side of the stream, to a point about one mile and a half distant from the ford, where it formed in line of battle and threw out a strong skirmish line, and at the same time the artillery opened on the woods into which the enemy's infantry had retired and kept up an incessant cannonade, the enemy replying briskly with parts of two batteries.

of two batteries.

There was a delay of at least two hours, caused by the non-arrival of the Nineteenth Corps, who, through a misconception of orders, had failed to come up at the proper time. Gen. Emory had moved his column in rear of the baggage train of the Sixth Corps, instead of keeping his command closed up in rear of the advancing columns of the Sixth Corps.

dw go GEN. SHERIDAN'S INTENTIONS.

Gen. Sheridan, having learned on Sunday that the main portion of Early's forces were encamped in the vicinity of Bunker's Hill and Stephenson's depot, resolved to mass his forces on the Winchester and Berryville pike, and by a rap d movement burl them on Early's rear.

There is no doubt but the enemy were completely sur-prised and outmanceuvred by Sheridan. Whilst his differ-ent columns were being marched to the appointed place of ent columns were being marched to the appointed place of rendervous a portion of the cavalry under Generals Tor-bert and Averill kept up a strong picket line all along the Opequan, and by demonstrating in force at Burns Ford kept a large portion of the enemy at that part of the field, which was nearly twelve miles distant from the point where it was intended our infantry should operate and strike the blow which should result in the signal defeat of Early's army.

The delay in the arrival of the Nineteenth Corps enabled Early to move Gordon's division at a double quick from Bunker Hill, distant about ten miles, and bring it up in time to form in line of battle with Breckinridge's, Ram sour's and Rhodes's commands, who had already arrived and were formed in a belt of woods skirting the Berryville and Winchester pike. As soon as the Nineteenth Corps arrived it was formed in four lines of battle, about three hundred yards apart, on the right of the Sixth Corps, and every thing being in readiness the advance was sounded at about tweive 12 o'clock, and the different lines moved

ADVANCE UPON THE ENEMY.

The two corps advanced in splendid style, and as cor posedly as though they were marching at a review or parade—drums beating and colors flying, presenting au an imposing spectacle as has seldom been witnessed in t

The first line had not advanced more than two bundred yards before it became warmly engaged with the enemy who were posted in line about six hundred yards distant at the same time our artillery opened a furious canons ade, throwing shells and solid shot into the apposite words where the enemy could be distinct y seen moving up rein

Our different lines of battle continued to advance stead ily until they had approached within nearly two hundred yards of the et emy's line, when the rebels opened a furious cannonade with grape and canister from two batteries which canonade with grape and canister from two batteries which they had previously kept accreted, and which ploughed through our advancing lines, mowing down large numbers of our men. The first line was obliged to give way under so murderous a fire, and in retreating behind the accound line threw it into momentary contusion, and it was also obliged to fall back behind the third line, which had in the mean time been ordered to be down in order to svoid as much as possible the effects of the withering fire which the enemy's batteries were directing against our advancing

Our artillery was now brought up and posted in com manding positions to silence those batteries of the enem-which had caused us so much annoyance, and our line wa which had caused us so much annoyance, and our line was reformed and again moved forward, regaining the advanced position which they had held when they were obliged to fail back. But this success was not gained without the most obstinate resistance on the part of the enemy.

Gen. Sheridan had previously ridden along the lines, and was received every where by the men with the greatest enthusiasm, and when they advanced it was with a terrible determination "to do or die in the attempt."

Having regained the advanced position which we had previously occupied, the different I use of battle were or dered to lie down and wait the arrival of Crook's Corps

which was held in reserve on the eastern side of the Ope quan. They were ordered up to take position on the ex-treme right of the line, and in order to counteract a movement on the part of the enemy who were massing troop on their left flank with a view of turning our right. Precisely at three o'clock Crook formed on the right o the Nineteenth Corps, the first division on the extreme right of our line, and the second division in rear, support ing a division of the N neteenth Corps General Crook baving formed his men, rude along the lines, and was a ceived with the most vocifereus cheering.

ARRIVAL OF TORBERT'S CAVALRY. Gen. Torbert, with Merritt and Averill's division of ear alry, having crossed the Opequan about 9 o'clock at Buros' and Koox's tords, had been hard at work all day, fightin and Root's lords, had been hard at work an easy, nguam, counsiderable boules of the enemy's infantry and cavalry and having been successful in steadily driving them befor them, now arrived on our extreme right, and were prepared to take part in the final struggle which secured u

Gen. Sheridan rode out to where Gen. Torbert was ate tioned, and after consultation with him as to the part the cavalry were to take, ordered the final charge, which was Our line, extending nearly three miles in length, ad vanced amid cheers and yells, which could be distinct heard far above the noise caused by the thunder of the st tillery and the continuous roar of musketry, which, for its impetuosity, has seldom been exceeded in any battle of this war. Our men had determined to win the day, and perved themselves accordingly for the coming struggle, and as on lines advanced closer and closer to those of the enemy, th battle became more and more fierce, until, in point of des perate and fierce carnage, it will compare favorably with any similar contest of the war. The slaughter now was

truly awful; at every discharge men could be seen drop ping all around, and the two contending lines at some points could not have been over two hundred yards apart. CHARGE OF THE CAVALRY.

At this critical period, above the roar of the artillery and musketry and the cheers and fiercer yells of the con-tending armies, could be heard the shrill notes of the cavalry bugle sounding the "charge" which was the death knell to Early's army. There could be seen the gallant Custer and Merrill, each with headquarters flag in and conspicuous amongst the advancing squadrons, gal lantly leading the charge, which, in connexion with the desperate courage displayed by our infantry, secured us the victory. All henor to those gallant chiefs who hav lone so nobly

Those who have never witnessed a cavalry charge orm no idea of its magnificence nor of the demoralizing floots, when well executed, which it has on an enemy The stubborn columns of Early's command were force o give way and break before the fierce onslaught which ur esvalry made upon them, who, with sabre in hand, rode them down, cutting them right and left, expluring seven hundred and twenty one privates and non-commisioned officers, with nine battle-flags and two guns.

ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

The broken and demoralized divisions comprising Ear-ly's command now fl-d in confusion, throwing away every thing which could in any way unpede their flight, and strewing the ground with their arms. Some made for the eights beyond Winchester, but they were speedily dis dged by Averi land forced to best a hasty and ignom etreat up the Valley, where such of Early's command as re left to him are no

re left to him are now ecattered.

Our victory was a glorious one, and one well calculated o thrill the heart of every loyal man with impulses of sin here joy; but it has been well remarked "that every joy ans its attending amount of sorrow," and ours was for the gallant dead and wounded who poured out their life's blood treely that this great and iniquitous rebellion might be put

After the battle had been fought and won, and whilst our troops were passing through the streets of Winchester, several of the citizens, amongst them some of the best ladies residing in the town, came out, and, with Union il gs in their hands, bid our soldiers welcome back to Winobester. the people here all agree in stating that Early's command is fearfully demoral zed, and speak of his defeat

as a disgraceful rout OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Amongst the killed I regret to announce the gallant Rus Amongst the killed I regret to announce the gallant Russell, of the first division of the Sixth Army Corps, commanding. Fearless as it was possible for a man to be, and brave unto rashness, he fell at the post of honor at the head of his division whilst leading them in a charge. Gen. McIntosh, commanding the First Brigade of the third cavalry division, was wounded by a pistol ball in the leg, which necessitated its amputation. He is, however, doing very well. Gen. Upton, commanding a division in the Sixth Corps, was also wounded, but not dangerously.

Of the field and line officers I have been able to collect a few of the names who were killed and wounded. Among

Of the field and line officers I have been able to collect a few of the names who were killed and wounded. Among them are: Gol. Babcock, 75th New York, wounded in the high. Colone. h bright, 126th Ohio, third division, Sixth Corps, killed Capt. Wright, of Gen. Devon's staff, killed. Capt. Roberbaugh, 24 United States Cavalry, wounded in the arm Capt. McGueston, 24 United States Cavalry, woundairy, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Merritt, killed. Major Vandenburg, 14th New Jersey, third division, Sixth Corps, killed. Lieut. Col. Brewer, 7th Michigan Cavalry, killed. Lieut. Jacksoff 1st Michigan Cavalry, arm shot off; and Lieutenants Mathews and John Allen, of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, killed. Michigan Cavalry, killed.

The Michigan Brigade, Gen. Custer's command, claim the honor of killing Gen. Rhodes during the fleroe conflict which ensued when they charged a portion of his division.

ESTIMATED LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES. The City Hotel, and the adjacent foundries, together rith many of the private houses at Winchester, are full of the rebel wounded, and it is estimated that there are at unded, and it is estimated that there are at | mond journal.

least three thousand in Winchester, allowing for those who were carried away in ambulances, and who were able to hobble along, it will be a small estimate to place their wounded at four thousand and their killed at five hundred, which, with prisoners already captured numbering three thousand, will make their loss seven thousand five hundred—in numbers equal to one of their corps.

It is impossible at the time of writing this despatch to form any correct estimate of our killed and wounded, but from the information I have at hand, together with my personal observation on the batte field. I do not think it will exceed five hundred killed and two thousand five hundred wounded, if it amounts to that number. Surely I am correct in stating that this has been one of the most sanguinary and decisive battles of the war, and reflects great credit on Gen, Sheridan, who was constantly at the front, eredit on Gen. Sheridan, who was constantly at the front, exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters while perconally directing the movements of our army.

A MALADROIT BROTHER.

We find in the Chicago Tribuar of the 17th instant a very late-coming reference to our review of Gen. Grant's campaign, published several weeks ago. The Tribune, prefaces its observations as follows:

faces its observations as follows:

"The National Intelligencer, the principal McClellan organ in Washington, reinforcing itself with the authority of the Army and Navy Journal, the professional McClellan organ in New York, and calling to its aid Mr. Swinton of the New York Times, whom Gen. Grant expelled from his army for lying, and who, having failed as a narrator of past events, is now trying his hand on the future, came to us recently with a five-column article to prove how much past events, is now trying his hand on the inture, came to us recently with a five-column article to prove how much better Gen. McClellan's campaign on the Peninsula was than Gen. Grant's recent campaign has been."

It is not a matter of the slightest consequence to us what the Chicago Tribune may think or say of the National Intelligencer, and we presume that the professional Army and Navy Journal of New York is equally impervious to criticism from that quarter. But when this Chicago journal proceeds to discredit the character and impugn the veracity of Mr. Swinton because he has been expelled from the Army of the Potomac by Gen. Meade (not by Gen. Grant) for some statements not deemed authentic by that commander, we beg to suggest to our contemporary that it does not know what mischief it is doing. This very Mr. Swinton, whom it represents to have failed "as a narrator of past events," has prepared a review of Gen. McClehan's military career, which has been adopted and published by the Republican Congressional Committee in this city, who are busily engaged in its dissemination The title is as follows : " McClellan's Military Career Reviswel and Exposed: The Military Policy of the Adminviewel and Exposed: The Military Policy of the Administration set forth and vindicated. By William Swinton, Washington Editor of the New York Times." There can be no two opinious among the readers of this review that Mr. Swinton has entirely "failed as a narrator of past events;" but it is not necessary for the Tribune to be reviving unpleasant recollections for the purpose of damaging his character as an accurate writer when he is doing the best he can to promote the cause which the Tribune has

JUSTICE DONE BY MISTAKE.

The inexperienced editor of some Western journal having published the subjoined paragraphs under the impression that they were extracts from a speech of the late Senator Douglas, of Illinois, the New York Tribune reproduces them in its columns, saying: 1 "The lamented Douglas thus powerfully expressed him-

self on the subject of submission to rebels in arms:

"To efface the insult offered to our flag, to secure ourselves from the fate of the divided Republics of Italy and
South America, to preserve our Government from destruction, to enforce its just power and laws, to maintain
our very existence as a nation, these were the causes which
compelled us to draw the sword. Rebellion against a
Government like ours, which contains the means of selfadjustment and a pacific remedy for evils, should never be confounded with a revolution against despotic power, which refuses redress of wrongs. Such a rebellion cannot be justiffed on ethical grounds, and the only alternatives for our choice are its suppression or the destruction of our stionality.
"At such a time as this, and in such a struggl-, political

partisanship should be m-rged into a true and brave patriotism which thinks only of the good of the whole country. It was in this cause, and with these motives, that so many of our comrades have given their lives, and to this we are all personally pledged in all honor and fidelity. Shall such devotion as that of our dead comrades be of no avail? Shall it be said in after ages that we lacked the vigor to complete the work thus begun? That after all these noble lives freely given we besisted and failed to keep straight on until our land was saved? Forbid it, Heaven, and give us firmer, truer hearts than that.'

Every reader of the National Intelligencer will recognic the foregoing "powerful" observations, so heartily ap proved by the Tribune, supposing them to be utterances of "the Ismented Douglas," a textual citation from the eloquent and patriotic oration of George B. McClellan at

A SPECIMEN

times be just to Gen. McClellan, but only by accident.

As a specimen of the honorable and conscientious manner in which the political canvass against Gen. McClellan is being conducted by the most intelligent organs of the Republican party, we may instance the fact that the New York Tribune, in its number of the 3d instant, revived the exploded slander of the Richmond Whig, contained in an article of that paper some time in the month of June, 1962 . The slander is as follows in the language of the Whig, cited by the Tribune:

" After the battle of Rich Mountain, both McClellan and Rose rans declared to Confederate officers who were prisoners of war that they so ald much rather be leading an army against Massachusetts than Virginia. This can be proved by unimpeachable authority, if denied. This boast-ed soldier and 'gentleman' of the North is as much a hireing and adventurer as any Hessian in his ranks. If he has any conscience it rebukes him daily for the base work in which he is employed. When to the pangs of remorse is added the shame of defeat, his condition will be such as ven an enemy may pity "

It will be seen that for the purpose of siming this poioned shaft at Gen. McClellan, the Tribune is equally willing to blacken the loyal character of Gen. Rosecrans, now commanding the Department of Missouri. The friends of Gen. McCiellan need not give them-elves the trouble of making reply to such misrepresentations; but it seems that some friend of Geo. Rosecrans, writing from St. Louis, the headquarters of that officer, takes occasion, as an act of justice to him and to Gen. McClellan, to explain in a letter to the Cincinnati Gazette, a leading Republican paper, the origin of this slander. He says:

"Gen. Resectans says that he prenounced this statement false at the time, and under his signature give the facts with regard to the 'Confederate officers' referred to. The facts as repeated new are simply these: After the battle of Rich Mountain, Gov. Pierpoint issued an address to the people of Virginia calling upon them to abandon the rebei cause and return to their silegiance. An agent of the Governor read this address to the rebel prisoner taken in that battle, and was denounced by those 'Con-federate officers,' also prisoners of war, as a traitor (to the rebel cause.) Gen Roscoraus, hearing of this, sent for the rebel officers to his tent, and told them that it would not do for them to denounce any one as a traitor who had not departed from his allegiance to the G-vernment of the United States, for that was a thing which could be rammed down their throats with a vengeance, and that they had no right, besides, to attempt to prevent the rebel soldiers listening to Gov. Pierpoint's address, because he (Jen. Rosecraus) had positive knowledge that they desired to hear it. Some conversation ensued, in the course of which Gen. Rosecraus remarked that he was fighting to maintain the honor and integrity of his Government, and that he would just as hiel lead his army again-t Massachusetts, provided she rebelled, as against Virginis, which had re-belled. This was all General McClellan was not present, and had no connection

Such, then, are the facts: But does any body suppose that the slander against McClellan will be retracted by the Tribune, or by the minor prints which have copied the falsehood from its columns ! And what shall be thought of a cause which demands such supports to keep it from

It yesterday became our duty, in order to expose a flat grant misrepresentation contained in the address of the National Republican Committee, to make an extract from the Richmond Enquirer of the 5th instant. That journal. our renders know, expresses fervent wishes for the election of Mr. Lincoln, rather than of Gen. McClellan, because of the inferior intellectual ability which, with insulting phraseology, it ascribes to the former as compared with the latter. We need not say that we cited the article for the simple purpose of meeting the calumny of the committee, and not because we take any pleasure in reproducing, from any source, contumelious reflections on the President, expressed in the coarse atyle of the Rich-